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The Chicago Municipal Library and Bureau of Statistics has inaugurated a bi-monthly bulletin containing statistical information of the city of Chicago. The first number of Volume I appears for the first three months of the year 1901. The publication, which is prepared on the same general lines as is the *Bulletin* of the Statistics Department of Boston, presents a number of tables on each of four divisions of the municipal life: Municipal Administration, Public Health, Education, and Commerce and Traffic. The division of "Education," including (in numbers 1 to 4) data for public schools and libraries, is intended to contain as soon as possible similar information of private educational institutions. For the field of "Commerce and Traffic," only general tables can be given: Clearing House Statistics, Imports and Internal Revenue Collections, Arrival and Clearance of Vessels, and records of Commerce in Coal, Hay, Hides, Wool, Cheese, Butter, Flax-seed, and Live-Stock and Provisions. Each number contains an appendix presenting a special municipal study. The appendices are for the first three numbers as follows: I, Comprehensive statistics of Chicago, 1893-1900, by years and four-year periods; II, Comparative statistics of Revenues and Exports, and of Police Work, in twenty American cities, 1900; and III, Growth of the Water-works system of Chicago, 1854-1900. The publication is in quarto, attractively printed.

E. H. D.

THE UPPER MILLION OF ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

The Charity Organization Review (London) for September, 1901, contains (pages 121 to 136) an article entitled "The Upper Million of Our Industrial Army," based on the *Abstract of Labor Statistics* of the Labor Department of London for 1901. The article deals with the Trade Union development in England, and states that, in 1899, the unions numbered 1292 in the United Kingdom, with a membership of 1,802,518. Of these, almost two-thirds are included in 100 societies, and over one-third in but 20 unions. In the decade 1890-99, the membership increased 24.4 per cent, and the per capita funds 88 per cent. The general effect of unionism is stated to be a "general levelling-up" of wages. In the metal trades in London, for instance, the minimum wages fifteen years

ago was 70 per cent of the maximum; now it is 83 per cent. It is estimated that, in all trades, about one million wage-earners — about one-eighth of the adult male laborers of England — receive as much as \$400 per year. In the building, cabinet making, printing, and metal trades,—with the exception of but one case,—short hours go hand in hand with high wages. The most powerful unions are of the iron-founders and the pattern-makers. In most trades, London is from 5 to 15 per cent above the other cities in wages. Second to it is, not Liverpool, Manchester or Glasgow, but Newcastle-on-Tyne. The South and East county towns are far below the rest of England. In the various unionist conflicts with manufacturers, the proportion of cases where the unions took the offensive was in 1898 fifteen to one, in 1900 only eight to one. The number of neutral laborers thrown out of employment in result of strikes and lock-outs was in 1900 from one-fifth to one-third of the actual participants.

The *Abstract* shows that in diseases of the respiratory organs, the country notably is almost 50 per cent lower than in London and other manufacturing cities; but decidedly higher than in cities is the country mortality in cancerous diseases. Deaths from diseases of the heart and blood are less in manufacturing regions than in agricultural localities; while the reverse is true in the case of deaths from maladies of the digestive organs.

In regard to female labor, the predominant working-class opinion is against the employment of married women. "Of course," says the article, "a vast number of female hands are engaged in the textile factories of Lancashire, Yorkshire and the west of England. Out of 778,773 hands in the cotton, wool and worsted mills in the United Kingdom in 1897, no less than 474,093 were females. Now the proportion borne by married women to the totality of adult female operatives in the chief manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Gloucestershire during 1894 . . . stands for the entire area at 18.2 per cent.

E. H. D.